



NPO DETAILED ANALYSIS

2025-04-10_VPWON_1360415

Broadcast: NPO broadcast | 2025-04-10 | Analysed on: 2026-05-22 22:32

Version 3.0-detail | Universal 3.0-detail | Konverter 3.4 (2026-05-20) | Maatstaf: Mediawet 2008 Art. 2.1

TOTAL SCORE

4.1/10

Considerable imbalance

0 = balanced, 10 = strongly one-sided/manipulative

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES 2024) is an academic survey of 609 political scientists in 31 countries. Each party is rated on a scale from 0 (far left) to 10 (far right).

Party	SP	GL-PvdA	PvdD	D66	CDA	NSC	CU	VVD	BBB	SGP	PVV	FvD
CHES	1.10	2.40	2.50	4.80	5.50	5.80	6.00	7.00	7.50	7.80	9.20	9.50
Spectrum	Left	Left	Left	Left	Centre	Centre	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right	Right

The overall tendency is displayed on a 0–10 scale (0 = strongly left-favouring, 5 = balanced, 10 = strongly right-favouring). The calculation is based on the difference in average favouring of left vs. right parties (grouping according to CHES 2024).

TENDENCY (L – R)

5.0 / 10

Balanced

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

← Left

Right →

Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — chesdata.eu | [Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2022](#) | Threshold values: [Pew Research Center](#)

This section provides political context and does not count towards the total score.



POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

The Schoof cabinet (since July 2024) is an extra-parliamentary cabinet consisting of PVV (37 seats), VVD (24 seats), NSC (20 seats) and BBB (7 seats). Prime Minister Dick Schoof is non-partisan. The largest opposition party is GL-PvdA (25 seats), followed by D66 (9 seats), CDA (5 seats), SP (5 seats), SGP (3 seats), CU (3 seats), PvdD (3 seats) and FvD (3 seats).

Party	CHES L-R	Seats	Government/Opposition	Core position
SP	1.1	5	Opposition	Socioeconomically left, anti-market
GL-PvdA	2.4	25	Opposition (largest)	Climate, humane asylum policy, fair distribution
PvdD	2.5	3	Opposition	Animal rights, climate, left-progressive
D66	4.8	9	Opposition	Liberal-progressive, pro-EU, education
CDA	5.5	5	Opposition	Christian democratic, centre-right
NSC	5.8	20	Government	Economic security, manageable migration
CU	6.0	3	Opposition	Christian-social, centre-right
VVD	7.0	24	Government	Free market, liberal-right, restricting migration
BBB	7.5	7	Government	Agrarian-populist, farmer protection
SGP	7.8	3	Opposition	Reformed, far right
PVV	9.2	37	Government (largest)	Anti-Islam, asylum stop, national-populist
FvD	9.5	3	Opposition	Far right, Eurosceptic, Baudet

The main political fault line concerns asylum and migration policy: the Schoof cabinet is implementing the strictest asylum policy ever, while municipalities are simultaneously being required to realise reception facilities on the basis of still-applicable legislation. A second line of tension concerns the housing market: the Affordable Rent Act of the previous cabinet clashes with the interests of private landlords and the objectives of the new housing minister. Third, the rule of law is under pressure from the Marengo case, in which the boundaries between investigation, intelligence services and legal professional privilege are being tested. Finally, there are the cuts to public broadcasting, which affect the independence of the NPO.

The Dutch public broadcaster (NPO) operates under the Media Act 2008, of which Article 2.1 requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting across the total output. The NPO system is fragmented: broadcasting associations such as BNNVARA, AVRO-TROS and KRO-NCRV each bear their own editorial responsibility. PVV leader Wilders has repeatedly criticised the NPO as a "left-wing broadcaster", while at the same time a budget cut of 156 million euros is being imposed on public broadcasting.



CHAPTER 1 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Assessment per party

Party	Score (-5..+5)	Broadcast representation vs. party programme position
VVD	+1	27:00 — Housing Minister Keijzer (VVD) is given space to explain her policy — Party programme position: market operation, personal responsibility — largely correctly represented, slight critical framing through municipal counter-voices — largely correct
PVV	-1	31:11 — "If all these ifs and buts are already coming up, then the name of the PVV will no longer be on it" — Party programme position: more enforcement, higher penalties, reliable government — correctly quoted but without explanation of the substantive position — partially omitted
GL-PvdA	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered
NSC	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered
D66	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered
BBB	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered
CDA	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered
SP	0	Not present as a party in the broadcast — not covered

Summary of party bias

- Most accurate representation: VVD (Score +1) — Keijzer is given space to explain her policy, although she is confronted with criticism from municipalities and landlords.
- Strongest distortion: PVV (Score -1) — The PVV is cited exclusively via an opposition remark about the education inspectorate, without substantive explanation of party positions.
- Average deviation from 0: 0.3
- Conclusion: Most parties do not feature in this broadcast as political actors. The broadcast is thematically structured (defence, asylum reception, rental market, rule of law) and addresses party politics only in passing. VVD minister Keijzer is the only politician given extensive airtime; her party position is represented reasonably correctly, although she is confronted with critical voices from municipalities.

Left-Right Overall Tendency

TENDENCY SCORE: +0.8

CLASSIFICATION: Slightly left-favouring

Reasoning: The broadcast gives relatively more space to municipal administrators and tenants who are critical of cabinet policy (asylum reception, rental market). The protests against asylum seeker centres are framed as problematic and violent, without the underlying political objections being substantively analysed. The only government politician (Keijzer) is questioned critically, while oppositional voices (municipal councillor The Hague) are presented without comparable critical follow-up questioning.



CHAPTER 2 — BROADCAST INFORMATION AND THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Broadcast details

- Title: Nieuwsuur
- Date: 10.04.2025
- Length (estimated from transcript):
- Presenter/Reporter: Not named in transcript; reporter "Mark" for outdoor recordings
- Persons interviewed:

Person	Function	Party/Affiliation	Political Spectrum
Onno Eichelsheim	Commander of the Armed Forces	Defence (apolitical)	Neutral/institutional
Mayor of Uden	Mayor of the municipality of Uden	Local government	Not specified
Mayor of Hardenberg	Mayor of the municipality of Hardenberg	Local government	Not specified
Minister Uitermark	Minister of the Interior	NSC	Centre-right (governing party)
The Hague housing councillor	Councillor for Housing, The Hague	Local government (major cities)	Presumably left-progressive
Private landlord (woman, Nijmegen)	Private landlord	None	Not specified
Landlord representative	Spokesperson for landlord organisation	Industry organisation	Not specified
Mona Keijzer	Minister of Housing	VVD	Right-liberal
Sven Brinkhoff	Professor of criminal law, UvA	Academic	Neutral/institutional
Criminal defence lawyer (anonymous)	Member of criminal defence lawyers association	Professional organisation	Neutral

Main theme

The broadcast covers four separate news topics: the accelerated readiness of the Dutch armed forces, the violent protests against asylum seeker reception facilities, the consequences of the Affordable Rent Act, and the arrest of a third lawyer representing Ridouan Taghi.



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CHAPTER 3 — 15 CRITERIA: DETAILED ANALYSIS



Hard facts — 9 techniques that are countable and scientifically verifiable

1. CHOICE OF EXPERTS

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Definition: Who speaks as an expert?

Expert 1: Onno Eichelsheim — Commander of the Armed Forces

Timestamp: 04:15

Statement: "First of all, the threat around Europe has continued to increase. The Russians have a great deal of interest in the Netherlands and the activities taking place there."

Classification: Highest military official in the Netherlands; institutional position with a direct interest in higher defence budgets and political support for readiness.

Missing counter-voice: An independent security analyst or a critical member of parliament could have put the urgency and timing of the order of the day into perspective or provided context.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Ministry of Defence (central government). Structural interest: higher readiness justifies higher budgets and political priority for defence.

(b) MANDATE: Not compatible with a fully neutral assessment — Eichelsheim has an institutional interest in emphasising threats.

D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in higher defence priority

D2 Personal risk: +1 — Public statements about Russian threat are politically sensitive

D3 Competence: +2 — Highest military official, direct operational knowledge

D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with previous statements on NATO readiness

D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly factual, no excessive alarmism

D6 Source level: +1 — Primary source for military readiness, but no independent verification

• TOTAL: +5 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) COMPETENCE: Eichelsheim is presented as a neutral information provider, while as an institutional actor he has an interest in the message he conveys. This is not problematised.

Expert 2: Sven Brinkhoff — Professor of criminal law, UvA

Timestamp: 34:09

Statement: "Three lawyers in a row have been sucked into the black hole."

Classification: Academic criminal law expert; no direct institutional interests in the Taghi case.

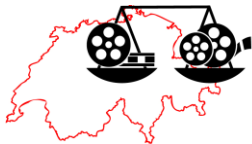
Missing counter-voice: A representative of the Public Prosecution Service could have explained the justification for the investigative methods used; a lawyer who had been actively involved in the case could have offered a different perspective.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: University of Amsterdam (publicly funded). No direct financial interest in the case.

(b) MANDATE: Compatible with a neutral assessment — academic position without institutional interest in the outcome.

Voorzitter: Schläpfer, David - **Contact:** kontakt@SVFAB.ch - **Adres:** SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



- D1 Conflict of interest: +2 — No demonstrable institutional interest
- D2 Personal risk: +1 — Academic statements on a sensitive case carry some reputational risk
- D3 Competence: +2 — Professor of criminal law, direct expertise
- D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent academic profile
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: +1 — Predominantly analytical, some metaphors ("black hole", "Kafkaesque")
- D6 Source level: +1 — Secondary source (analyses reporting, no direct involvement in proceedings)

• TOTAL: +8 → SOURCE LIGHT: GREEN

(c) COMPETENCE: Brinkhoff is rightly presented as an expert; his academic independence is real. However, he is the only expert in a complex case with multiple legal dimensions.

Expert 3: The Hague housing councillor

Timestamp: 23:23

Statement: "It shows a little how perverse the system was. That a great many people bought properties for too much money in order to then rent them out for far too much money."

Classification: Political official of a major city; direct interests in the enforcement of the Affordable Rent Act.

Missing counter-voice: An independent housing market researcher could have objectively assessed the effects of the act.

Source depth check:

(a) FUNDING: Municipality of The Hague (public). Political interest in the success of the act, which the municipality actively enforces.

(b) MANDATE: Not compatible with a neutral assessment — the councillor is a political actor with an interest in the act.

- D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct political interests in enforcement of the act
- D2 Personal risk: 0 — Standard political statements
- D3 Competence: +1 — Operational knowledge of the local housing market
- D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with municipal policy
- D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "Perverse system" is a value judgement, not an analysis
- D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (political actor, not a researcher)

• TOTAL: -1 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW

(c) COMPETENCE: The councillor is presented as a factual information source, while he is a political actor with direct interests. This is not problematised by the presenter.

Missing expert groups:

- Independent security analyst (e.g. Clingendael) for contextualising the military readiness
- Independent housing market researcher (e.g. PBL/CPB) for objective analysis of the Affordable Rent Act
- Representative of the Public Prosecution Service to explain the Taghi investigative methods

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Onno Eichelsheim — Commander of the Armed Forces	-1	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+5	GREEN
Sven Brinkhoff — Professor of criminal law, UvA	+2	+1	+2	+1	+1	+1	+8	GREEN
The Hague housing councillor	-2	0	+1	+1	-1	0	-1	YELLOW



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Summary (matrix result per expert):

- Eichelsheim: GREEN (+5) — competent but institutional interest not problematised
- Brinkhoff: GREEN (+8) — most independent expert in the broadcast
- The Hague housing councillor: YELLOW (-1) — political actor presented as neutral information source



2. CHOICE OF SOURCES

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Claims without a primary source = penalty points (rumour check)

Definition: Which sources are cited? Are they diverse and independent?

Source 1: Municipality of The Hague (enforcement team)

Timestamp: 20:05

Statement

"Tonight we are in Laak. There we are going to inspect a considerable number of properties."

- (a) **Funding and management:** Municipality of The Hague, publicly funded.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** The municipality actively enforces the Affordable Rent Act and has an interest in demonstrating successful enforcement.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** An independent research institute that analyses the broader effects of the act on housing supply.

Source 2: Landlord organisation (spokesperson)

Timestamp: 23:23

Statement

"We hear from a great many landlords who are struggling with that accumulation of measures."

- (a) **Funding and management:** Industry organisation of private landlords; funded by members.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** Direct interests in the relaxation of the Affordable Rent Act.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** A tenants' organisation (e.g. Woonbond) representing the interests of tenants.

Source 3: Mayor of Hardenberg

Timestamp: 16:07

Statement

"At the same time, it is repeatedly indicated that it is no longer necessary. That the influx is being limited. That the strictest asylum policy ever is being introduced. All of that may be so, but these are contradictory signals."

- (a) **Funding and management:** Municipality of Hardenberg, publicly funded.
- (b) **Structural conflict of interest:** The mayor places responsibility with The Hague; this is a political positioning, not a neutral analysis.
- (c) **Missing counter-source:** A central government representative who explains the policy logic.

Rumour check (penalty points): No explicit rumours without a primary source were found in the transcript. However, in the case of the fire in Heerhugowaard (28:28), an explosion is reported as "presumably" without confirmation — this is journalistically responsibly marked as unconfirmed.

Summary: The choice of sources is one-sided in the housing market debate: the municipality (enforcer) and the landlord organisation (industry interest) are given a voice, but an independent housing market researcher and a tenants' organisation are absent. In the asylum reception debate, the national government perspective is missing as a counterweight to the critical municipal administrators.



3. TIME ALLOCATION									3/10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Definition: Distribution of speaking time between different positions.

Estimated speaking time:

- Defence segment (Eichelsheim + introduction): approx. 9 min. (22%)
- Asylum reception segment (mayors + Uitermark + report): approx. 9 min. (22%)
- Rental market segment (Keijzer + councillor + landlord + report): approx. 10 min. (24%)
- Taghi/rule of law segment (Brinkhoff + introduction): approx. 7 min. (17%)
- Other news items (Beenhakker, drugs, fire, education, NPO protest): approx. 5 min. (12%)
- Presenter: approx. 3 min. (7%)

Within the rental market debate:

- Pro-act (councillor The Hague + enforcement team): approx. 4 min. (40%)
- Critical of act (landlord Nijmegen + landlord organisation): approx. 3 min. (30%)
- Minister Keijzer (government position): approx. 3 min. (30%)

Within the asylum reception debate:

- Critical municipal administrators: approx. 4 min. (44%)
- Minister Uitermark: approx. 2 min. (22%)
- Protesting residents: approx. 2 min. (22%)
- Other: approx. 1 min. (11%)

Summary: The time allocation is reasonably balanced per segment, but within the asylum reception debate critical municipal administrators receive significantly more space than the national government. Asylum seekers themselves receive no speaking time. The time allocation reflects a slight preference for critical voices directed at cabinet policy.



4. OMISSION (Selective Omission)

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Definition: What is not shown, while it is relevant?

Omission 1: Perspective of asylum seekers

Context: The broadcast devotes extensive attention to protests against asylum seeker centres, violence and the political discussion, but asylum seekers themselves are never given a voice.

Relevant at: 10:36 — 18:42 (entire asylum reception segment)

Effect: The picture that emerges is that the reception of asylum seekers is primarily a problem for municipalities and residents; the human dimension for the asylum seekers themselves remains completely out of view.

Omission 2: Independent economic analysis of the Affordable Rent Act

Context: The effects of the act are discussed exclusively through parties with direct interests (municipality, landlord, minister). An independent research institute (PBL, CPB, RIGO) is completely absent.

Relevant at: 18:42 — 28:12 (entire rental market segment)

Effect: The viewer cannot assess which claims about the effects of the act are empirically substantiated and which are politically motivated.

Omission 3: Political decision-making in the House of Representatives on troop contribution to Ukraine

Context: Eichelsheim repeatedly refers to a possible Dutch troop contribution to a peacekeeping force in Ukraine, but the political dimension (which parties support this, which do not, what is the democratic procedure) is completely omitted.

Relevant at: 04:15 — 10:35 (defence segment)

Effect: The order of the day is presented as a purely military-operational measure, while it concerns a politically sensitive decision that requires democratic oversight.

Summary: The three most important omissions systematically concern the perspectives of the most vulnerable or least powerful actors (asylum seekers), independent scientific contextualisation (housing market) and democratic oversight (troop contribution). This pattern reinforces an institutional-administrative perspective at the expense of a broader societal and democratic perspective.

Missing voices

- Asylum seekers/status holders: Could have contributed to insight into the human consequences of the unrest surrounding asylum seeker centre locations.
- COA spokesperson: Could have clarified the operational context of the reception problems and explained the relationship between national policy and municipal implementation.
- Independent economist/housing market researcher (e.g. PBL or CPB): Could have independently contextualised the macroeconomic effects of the Affordable Rent Act, independent of the interests of landlords or municipalities.
- Member of Parliament (coalition or opposition) on Ukraine troop contribution: Could have clarified the political dimension of the order of the day and shed light on democratic oversight of the decision-making process.
- Defence trade union representative (AFMP or VBM): Could have substantively explained the perspective of individual military personnel on the accelerated readiness.
- Bar Association: Could have more systematically contextualised the structural consequences of the Taghi case for legal professional privilege and the rule of law than the individual professor.
- Resident who is in favour of the asylum seeker centre: Could have concretely represented the "silent majority" that Minister Uitermark mentions.



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- Institutional investor/housing corporation: Could have clarified the distinction between different types of landlords and explained the broader housing market dynamics.



5. NUMERICAL MANIPULATION									4/10
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Complete figures include: absolute number, share (%) and trend

Definition: Selective or misleading use of statistics.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 23:43

Figure: "Net, the supply of private rental housing is thereby shrinking by 413 dwellings."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown — 413 dwellings; (b) Share missing — 413 out of a total rental market of approx. 1 million private rental dwellings is 0.04%; (c) Trend missing — is this more or less than in previous years without the act?

Missing context

The percentage and trend line are completely absent. The interviewer rightly asks "Those aren't really such dramatic figures, are they?" but the landlord organisation is allowed to relativise this unchallenged.

Effect

The viewer cannot assess whether 413 dwellings represents a significant contraction or a marginal fluctuation.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 21:54

Figure: "Last year they sold 30,000 rental dwellings, which thereby disappeared from the rental market."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown — 30,000; (b) Share missing — 30,000 out of approx. 1 million private rental dwellings is 3%; (c) Trend indicated but not quantified — "That number is considerably higher than in previous years."

Missing context

How many dwellings were sold in previous years? What is the historical bandwidth? How many of these 30,000 were purchased by first-time buyers (which the councillor frames as positive)?

Effect

The figure of 30,000 sounds alarming but without historical comparison and percentage context the significance is unclear.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 11:46

Figure: "An asylum seeker centre is coming to Uden, with 300 people."

Dimensions: (a) Absolute value shown — 300; (b) Share missing — 300 out of a municipality of approx. 45,000 inhabitants is 0.67%; (c) Trend missing — how does this compare to other municipalities?

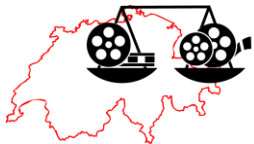
Missing context

The ratio to the size of the municipality and the comparison with other municipalities is missing, making it impossible to verify the claim that this is "too much for a small municipality".

Effect

The absolute numbers are presented without the context needed to assess proportionality.

Summary: In all three cases, absolute numbers are presented without the percentage context and trend line needed for correct interpretation. This is a consistent pattern that creates the impression of greater problems than the figures themselves justify.



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6. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting through association with negative groups or ideas.

Association 1:

Timestamp: 12:08

Quote

"All in all too much for a small municipality, that is the main criticism, also this evening."

Technique: The protests (including violence) are presented in the same segment as the "main criticism" of the population, thereby implicitly merging violent demonstrators and concerned citizens.

Effect

Legitimate concerns of residents are associated with the violence of the demonstrators, without this distinction being explicitly made.

Association 2:

Timestamp: 34:22

Quote

"Three lawyers in a row have been sucked into the black hole."

Technique: The metaphor "black hole" associates all three lawyers with the same moral failure, while their individual situations differ legally and factually (Youssef Taghi: convicted; Weski: case ongoing; Shukrula: just arrested, presumption of innocence applicable).

Effect

The presumption of innocence of Shukrula is implicitly undermined by the equation with convicted predecessors.

Summary: The guilt-by-association technique is applied in this broadcast in a limited but noticeable way: in the asylum reception protests by merging violent demonstrators and concerned citizens, and in the Taghi case by equating suspects at different legal stages.



7. TIMING

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Definition: Strategic placement of information (beginning/middle/end).

Finding 1:

Position: 00:30 (beginning — teaser)

Content: "Fierce protests in recent weeks while municipal councils discuss asylum seeker centres."

Timing effect

The teaser directly links "fierce protests" to the topic of asylum reception, thereby setting the violence as the dominant context before any nuance has been offered. The words "fierce" and "violence" are placed as the first association with the asylum reception debate.

Finding 2:

Position: 18:04 (middle — conclusion of asylum reception segment)

Content: "Those protesters may think: great, goal achieved. That can never be the consequence of disturbing order in that way. But decisions are being reversed."

Timing effect

The segment concludes with the observation that violence "works", which gives an ambivalent message: on the one hand violence is condemned, on the other hand its effectiveness is confirmed as the final impression of the segment.

Finding 3:

Position: 32:16 (middle — between rental market and Taghi)

Content: "Hands off Public Broadcasting!" (protest at the Media Park)

Timing effect

The protest against cuts to the NPO is presented as a brief news item without any contextualisation, while Nieuwsuur itself is part of the NPO. The placement between two other items minimises the potential self-interest dimension.

Summary: The timing choices are not extremely manipulative but are noticeable: the teaser sets violence as the dominant context for the asylum reception debate, and the conclusion of that segment implicitly confirms the effectiveness of protest. The NPO protest is strategically minimised.



8. SELECTIVE INDIGNATION

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Indignation = bias. Selective indignation reinforces the finding. Score = degree of indignation (0–5) + selectivity (0–5)

Definition: Indignation at certain positions but not at comparable others.

Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. A reaction can only be assessed as selective if comparable triggering events at other positions did not produce an analogous reaction.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 13:54

Triggering event: Images of violent protests in Uden (stones, fireworks, riot police deployment).

Reaction: "I look at that with horror, terrible." (Minister Uitermark)

Comparison

When it is noted that municipalities are reversing decisions under pressure from protests (18:13) — no comparable indignation from the presenter or guests about the democratic implications of this.

Asymmetry: The indignation is directed exclusively at the violence of demonstrators, not at the administrative capitulation that rewards this violence. This is a partial framing: the violence is condemned, but the structural causes and the administrative response are not problematised with comparable intensity.

Degree of indignation: 3/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 22:06

Triggering event: The Hague councillor calls the landlord system "perverse".

Reaction: The presenter lets this value judgement pass unchallenged without follow-up questioning or counterbalance.

Comparison

With Minister Keijzer (27:00), critical follow-up questions are asked about the dissatisfaction of both municipalities and landlords.

Asymmetry: A political value judgement from a municipal administrator (left-progressive) is not challenged, while a government minister (VVD) is questioned critically. This is a slight but noticeable asymmetry.

Degree of indignation: 1/5

Selectivity: 2/5

Summary: The selective indignation in this broadcast is limited but present: the indignation about violence at asylum seeker centre protests is justified but is not accompanied by comparable critical reflection on the administrative response. The value judgement of the The Hague councillor is not challenged, while the minister is questioned critically.



9. COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)

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Definition: How completely does the broadcast portray the subject?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 10:36 — 18:42

Missing perspective/fact: The position of asylum seekers themselves and the humanitarian context of the reception problems.

Relevance: The broadcast extensively covers the political and administrative dimension of asylum seeker centre protests, but the people concerned are not given a voice.

Effect

The debate is framed entirely from the perspective of the receiving community, creating a one-sided picture of asylum reception as a problem for the Netherlands, not as a humanitarian task.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 04:15 — 10:35

Missing perspective/fact: The democratic decision-making in the House of Representatives on a possible troop contribution to Ukraine.

Relevance: Eichelsheim repeatedly refers to a cabinet decision that still needs to be made; the political dimension (which parties support this, which do not) is completely omitted.

Effect

The order of the day is presented as a technical-military measure, while it concerns a politically sensitive decision with major societal implications.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 18:42 — 28:12

Missing perspective/fact: Independent scientific analysis of the effects of the Affordable Rent Act on the total housing supply.

Relevance: All interviewed parties have direct interests; an independent research institute is completely absent.

Effect

The viewer cannot assess which claims are empirically substantiated and which are politically motivated, thereby reducing the debate to a clash of interests without a factual basis.

Summary: The broadcast is thematically broad but substantively narrow: for each of the four main topics, crucial perspectives are missing that are needed for a complete and balanced picture. The pattern is consistent: institutional and administrative voices dominate, while vulnerable actors (asylum seekers), independent scientists and democratic oversight bodies (House of Representatives) are systematically absent.



Soft facts — 6 qualitative techniques

10. FRAMING (Setting the frame)

5/10

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Definition: How is the subject fundamentally framed?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 13:26

Quote	<i>"One protest sometimes seems to provoke another."</i>
Manipulation	The asylum reception debate is framed as an escalating spiral of violence, with the emphasis on the contagious nature of the protests. The underlying political and societal objections are not framed as legitimate political debate but as a public order problem.
Why problematic	This framing reduces a complex political debate about migration, municipal capacity and national policy to a security problem, thereby marginalising the substantive objections of residents.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 22:06

Quote	<i>"It shows a little how perverse the system was."</i>
Manipulation	The rental market before the Affordable Rent Act is framed as a "perverse system", which is a strongly normative judgement presented as a factual observation by the councillor, without the presenter marking this as a value judgement.
Why problematic	The word "perverse" is a moral judgement, not an economic analysis. By letting this pass unchallenged, the normative framework of the act's proponents is accepted as the starting point of the debate.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 07:20

Quote	<i>"The minds seem to be being prepared for warfare."</i>
Manipulation	The presenter introduces the frame of "warfare" as an interpretation of the order of the day, while Eichelsheim consistently speaks of "readiness" and "deterrence". This frame is subsequently corrected by Eichelsheim, but the initial framing has already set an alarmist context.
Why problematic	The frame "warfare" activates fear in viewers and is not the message of the order of the day itself; it is an interpretation by the presenter that influences the tone of the interview.

Summary: The framing in this broadcast is consistent in the direction of problem amplification: asylum reception protests are framed as a spiral of violence, the rental market as a "perverse system" and the military readiness as



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preparation for "warfare". This pattern reinforces an alarmist worldview that exceeds the nuance of the actual situation.



11. WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY

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Definition: What language is used? What connotations are set?

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 13:54

Quote	<i>"I look at that with horror, terrible."</i>
Manipulation	The word "horror" is a strongly emotionally charged term that maximises the seriousness of the violent protests.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "I condemn this behaviour." "Horror" suggests a moral shock that completely overshadows the political context of the protests.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 22:06

Quote	<i>"How perverse the system was."</i>
Manipulation	"Perverse" has a strong moral connotation (deviant, reprehensible) that goes far beyond an economic or policy qualification.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "how unbalanced the market was" or "how high the rents were". "Perverse" is a moral judgement presented as a factual description.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 34:22

Quote	<i>"Three lawyers in a row have been sucked into the black hole."</i>
Manipulation	The metaphor "black hole" suggests an inevitable, all-consuming force that passively draws lawyers in, thereby minimising the personal responsibility of the lawyers involved while simultaneously undermining the presumption of innocence of Shukrula.
Why problematic	A neutral alternative would be: "Three lawyers in succession are suspected of collaboration with Taghi." The metaphor is dramatising and legally imprecise.

Summary: The word choice in this broadcast is emotionally charged and normative at several points, particularly in the asylum reception protests ("horror"), the rental market ("perverse") and the Taghi case ("black hole"). These choices reinforce an alarmist and moralistic tone that diminishes the analytical quality of the reporting.



12. MODERATION BEHAVIOUR

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Definition: Asymmetries in follow-up questioning, interruptions, expressions of sympathy.

Methodological principle (v2.2): Before each assessment, the triggering event is documented. An intervention can only be assessed as asymmetric if comparable triggering events with other guests did not produce an analogous intervention.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 27:00

Triggering event: Minister Keijzer (VVD) explains her policy on adjusting the points system.

Quote (presenter)

"Landlords tell Nieuwsuur that these measures are not sufficient to stop the sale of rental properties. That is the other side. What is your response to that?"

Comparison

The Hague housing councillor (22:06) — triggering event: councillor calls the system "perverse" — presenter's reaction: no follow-up question, no critical intervention.

Asymmetry: The minister is confronted with criticism from both sides (municipalities and landlords), while the councillor is allowed to let his normative judgement stand unchallenged. This is a noticeable asymmetry that questions the government position more harshly than the municipal position.

Finding 2:

Timestamp: 28:01

Triggering event: Minister Keijzer indicates that both municipalities and landlords are dissatisfied.

Quote (presenter)

"Municipalities say they are not entirely satisfied. Landlords either. Well, you are not doing very well in that regard."

Comparison

Mayor of Hardenberg (16:07) — triggering event: mayor places responsibility with The Hague — presenter's reaction: no comparable critical summary.

Asymmetry: The presenter summarises the criticism of the minister with a negative judgement ("you are not doing very well"), while the mayor is allowed to present his political positioning unchallenged. This is a clear asymmetry in the treatment of a government politician versus a local administrator.

Finding 3:

Timestamp: 06:01

Triggering event: Eichelsheim acknowledges that military personnel must always be fit and trained.

Quote (presenter)

"Shouldn't that always be the case?"

Comparison

Mayor of Uden (13:13) — triggering event: mayor says he has done it "carefully" — presenter's reaction: no critical follow-up question.

Asymmetry: The presenter challenges Eichelsheim on a logical inconsistency in his message, but does not ask the mayor a comparable critical question about the decision-making procedure. This is a slight asymmetry.



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Summary: The moderation behaviour shows a consistent pattern: government politicians (Keijzer) are questioned more harshly than local administrators and institutional actors. The The Hague councillor is allowed to make normative judgements without critical intervention, while the minister is confronted with counter-voices at every point. This is a noticeable but not extreme asymmetry.



13. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Different hard/soft questions to different people.

Asymmetry 1:

To Minister Keijzer, 28:01: "Municipalities say they are not entirely satisfied. Landlords either. Well, you are not doing very well in that regard." — hard/confrontational

To The Hague housing councillor, 21:27: "Are you pleased with the Affordable Rent Act?" — soft/inviting

Comparison

The minister is confronted with a negative judgement from the presenter himself, while the councillor receives an open invitation to share his positive judgement. This is a clear asymmetry in questioning.

Asymmetry 2:

To Eichelsheim, 04:18: "To what extent are you preparing us for war?" — hard/provocative

To Mayor of Uden, 12:52: "That's not really making much progress?" — mild/confirmatory

Comparison

The question to Eichelsheim sets an alarmist frame that he must refute; the question to the mayor confirms his critical position. This is an asymmetry that questions the institutional actor (military) more harshly than the local administrator.

Asymmetry 3:

To Brinkhoff, 39:37: "What then is your final verdict as a professor of criminal law on this?" — open/inviting

To Keijzer, 27:43: "Landlords find it insufficient. They find, for example, that they have to pay too much tax. What are you going to do about that?" — confrontational/demanding

Comparison

The academic expert receives an open invitation for a final verdict, while the minister is confronted with specific demands. This is a slight asymmetry that questions the minister more harshly than the expert.

Summary: The question asymmetry is consistent in one direction: government politicians (particularly Keijzer) are questioned more harshly and more confrontationally than local administrators, institutional actors and academic experts. This pattern reinforces the impression that cabinet policy is approached more critically than the positions of its critics.



14. FALSE BALANCE

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Definition: Artificial balance despite factual imbalance.

Finding 1:

Timestamp: 23:48

Construction: "Those aren't really such dramatic figures, are they?" — followed by the landlord organisation being allowed to relativise this unchallenged.

Analysis

The presenter rightly asks whether 413 dwellings is dramatic, but then allows the landlord organisation (with direct interests) to answer this unchallenged. There is no independent source that answers the question objectively. This creates a false balance: the question is asked but not independently answered.

Summary: False balance is present to a limited extent in this broadcast. The most noticeable instance is with the housing market figures, where a critical question from the presenter is answered by a partisan source rather than an independent expert. The score is low because the broadcast generally does not create artificial equivalence between unequal positions.



15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Definition: What counts as normal/self-evident? What does not make it onto the agenda?

Finding 1:

Agenda item set: Asylum reception protests are primarily a public order and administrative implementation problem.

Timestamp: 10:36 — Evidence: "There has been a great deal of resistance in recent days, often with violence."

Alternative agenda: The question of why municipalities are being required to realise reception facilities while the cabinet is simultaneously introducing the strictest asylum policy ever is only briefly touched upon by the mayor of Hardenberg but is not placed on the agenda as a central political issue.

Finding 2:

Agenda item set: The Affordable Rent Act has led to a problematic contraction of the rental housing supply.

Timestamp: 18:55 — Evidence: "Today it emerges that on balance the private rental market did indeed contract last year by 413 dwellings."

Alternative agenda: The question of whether the act has achieved its primary objective (affordable rents for tenants) is barely placed on the agenda. The enforcement action in The Hague shows that tenants are being protected against excessive rents, but this positive effect receives less attention than the contraction of supply.

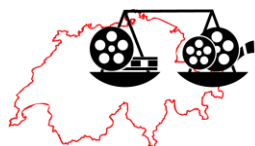
Finding 3:

Agenda item set: The Taghi case is primarily a question of the rule of law versus crime fighting.

Timestamp: 34:09 — Evidence: "That the Marengo case, and everything surrounding it, enormously challenges the rule of law."

Alternative agenda: The question of the structural causes of organised crime (poverty, social exclusion, drugs policy) and the preventive approach is kept completely off the agenda. The case is approached exclusively from the perspective of repression and the rule of law.

Summary: The agenda-setting in this broadcast is consistent in the direction of institutional-administrative problem frames: asylum reception as a public order problem, rental market as a supply problem, Taghi as a rule of law problem. Structural causes, humanitarian dimensions and preventive approaches do not make it onto the agenda.



CHAPTER 4 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Overview of Individual Scores

No.	Criterion	Type	Score	Main finding (1 sentence)
1	Choice of experts	H	5	Institutional experts dominate; independent scientists are absent in the housing market and defence segments.
2	Choice of sources	H	4	Sources predominantly have direct interests; independent counter-sources are systematically absent.
3	Time allocation	H	3	Reasonably balanced per segment, but asylum seekers and the national government perspective are structurally given less space.
4	Omission	H	6	Asylum seekers, independent economic analysis and democratic oversight of the troop contribution are completely absent.
5	Numerical manipulation	H	4	Absolute numbers are consistently presented without percentage context and trend line.
6	Guilt by association	H	2	Present to a limited extent in the asylum seeker centre protests and the Taghi case; not systematic.
7	Timing	H	3	Teaser sets violence as dominant context; conclusion of asylum reception segment implicitly confirms effectiveness of protest.
8	Selective indignation	H	4	Indignation about violence at protests not accompanied by critical reflection on administrative capitulation.
9	Completeness	H	6	Systematic absence of vulnerable actors, independent scientists and democratic oversight bodies.
10	Framing	S	5	Consistent alarmist framework: protests as spiral of violence, rental market as "perverse system", order of the day as "warfare".
11	Word choice	S	4	Emotionally charged terms ("horror", "perverse", "black hole") reinforce alarmist tone.
12	Moderation behaviour	S	4	Government politicians are questioned more harshly than local administrators and institutional actors.
13	Question asymmetry	S	4	Keijzer is questioned confrontationally; councillor and mayors receive soft, inviting questions.
14	False balance	S	2	Present to a limited extent in housing market figures; no systematic pattern.
15	Agenda-Setting	S	5	Institutional-administrative problem frames dominate; structural causes and humanitarian dimensions are absent.

Results

- HARD FACTS SCORE (average criteria 1-9): 4.1 / 10
- SOFT FACTS SCORE (average criteria 10-15): 4.0 / 10



• TOTAL SCORE (average all 15 criteria): 4.1 / 10

Dominant Techniques

- 1. Omission / Selective Omission (Score 6):** The broadcast systematically omits the perspectives of the most vulnerable actors (asylum seekers), independent scientists (housing market) and democratic oversight bodies (House of Representatives on troop contribution). This pattern is consistent across all four main topics and creates an institutional-administrative perspective that underestimates the complexity of the topics covered.
- 2. Completeness / Selective Omission Overall Picture (Score 6):** Closely related to the previous point: the broadcast is thematically broad but substantively narrow. For each topic, crucial perspectives are missing that are needed for a complete and balanced picture. The pattern is not coincidental but structural: institutional voices dominate, vulnerable and independent voices are absent.
- 3. Framing (Score 5):** The broadcast consistently employs an alarmist framework: asylum reception protests are framed as a spiral of violence, the rental market as a "perverse system" and the military readiness as preparation for "warfare". This frame exceeds the actual situation and influences the interpretation of all topics covered.

Core Messages of the Broadcast

MESSAGE 1 (SUBSTANTIVE): "The Netherlands is under pressure on multiple fronts simultaneously: militarily, socially and in terms of the rule of law, and cabinet policy is falling short on all fronts."

Technique: Framing + Agenda-Setting — Evidence: 07:20, 13:26, 28:01

MESSAGE 2 (PERSONAL): "Administrators implementing cabinet policy are on the front line and are insufficiently supported by The Hague."

Technique: Time allocation + Question asymmetry — Evidence: 16:22, 17:15, 28:01

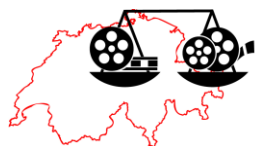
MESSAGE 3 (SOCIETAL): "The rule of law is under pressure from both organised crime and a government that is increasingly arrogating powers to itself."

Technique: Framing + Choice of experts — Evidence: 37:06, 38:06, 40:00

Reasoning: The broadcast scores 4.1/10, indicating a slight but consistent tendency. The tendency is not the result of gross manipulation but of structural choices: the selection of sources with direct interests, the systematic omission of vulnerable perspectives, the harsher questioning of government politicians than of their critics, and the use of an alarmist framework. These choices are each individually defensible but together form a pattern that slightly favours the reporting in the direction of criticism of cabinet policy. In the light of Media Act Art. 2.1, this is a point of concern but not a serious violation: the broadcast offers multiple perspectives and also gives the government position space, albeit with more critical follow-up questioning than the opposition positions.

CONCLUSION

The Nieuwsuur broadcast of this evening is journalistically competent but shows a consistent pattern of structural choices that slightly favour the reporting in the direction of criticism of cabinet policy. The most striking findings are the systematic absence of the perspective of asylum seekers in the asylum seeker centre debate, the absence of independent economic analysis in the housing market debate, and the asymmetry in the treatment of government politicians versus local administrators. The framing is alarmist at several points (order of the day as "warfare", rental market as "perverse system") and the word choice is emotionally charged at some moments. In the light of Media Act Art. 2.1, the broadcast is not in serious conflict with the requirements of pluriformity and balance, but the structural omissions and the asymmetry in questioning constitute a point of concern that, if repeated across multiple broadcasts, could form a pattern that would constitute a violation. The total score of 4.1/10 places the broadcast in the category "slight tendency", not "clear one-sidedness".



OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE 15 CRITERIA

Individual scores — All 15 criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Classification
1	CHOICE OF EXPERTS	5	●●●
2	CHOICE OF SOURCES	4	●●
3	TIME ALLOCATION	3	●●
4	OMISSION (Selective Omission)	6	●●●
5	NUMERICAL MANIPULATION	4	●●
6	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	2	●
7	TIMING	3	●●
8	SELECTIVE INDIGNATION	4	●●
9	COMPLETENESS (Selective Omission — Overall Picture)	6	●●●
10	FRAMING (Setting the frame)	5	●●●
11	WORD CHOICE AND TERMINOLOGY	4	●●
12	MODERATION BEHAVIOUR	4	●●
13	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	4	●●
14	FALSE BALANCE	2	●
15	AGENDA-SETTING	5	●●●

HARD FACTS SCORE (1-8)

4.1/10

Considerable imbalance

SOFT FACTS SCORE (9-14)

4.0/10

Slight imbalance

TOTAL SCORE

4.1/10

Considerable imbalance

Average of Hard Facts and Soft Facts



KEY — Meaning of the scores

Individual scores per criterion (0–10)

0	No finding	No relevant deviation established.
1–2	Weak finding	Slight deviation without material impairment of balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognisable tendency; minor to moderate impact.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance that affects the opinion-forming potential of the public.
6	Considerable finding (threshold)	Scores from 6 onwards are classified as 'considerable findings'.
7	Considerable finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with clear impact.
8–9	Serious finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, ongoing imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated deviation index — Interpretation ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No material patterns discernible; broadcast meets the balance requirement.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated deviations; statistically visible, but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Considerable imbalance	Multiple considerable findings; relevant impairment of diversity of perspectives.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the balance requirement. High degree of deviation	Pronounced patterns across broadcasts; high impact.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high degree of bias	Maximum severity across almost all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-political bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is clearly disadvantaged in framing, airtime or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognisable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No discernible favouring or disadvantaging.
+1 to +2	Slightly favoured	Recognisable but minor favouring.
+3 to +5	Strongly favoured	Party is clearly favoured in framing, airtime or presentation.



CHAPTER 5 — LEGAL QUALIFICATION (Media Act Art. 2.1)

Assessment on the basis of Media Act Art. 2.1

The Media Act requires pluriform, balanced and independent reporting by the public broadcaster.

Violation 1:

Standard: Media Act Art. 2.1 — pluriformity

Factual circumstance: The perspective of asylum seekers is completely absent in a segment about asylum seeker centre protests.

Evidence: Timestamp 10:36 — 18:42 — the entire segment covers the reception problems exclusively from the perspective of the receiving community (mayors, residents, minister); asylum seekers themselves are not given a voice at any point.

Assessment: This is a violation of the pluriformity requirement: a group directly involved in the subject is completely excluded from the reporting. This is not justified by time constraints (the segment is long) or by the nature of the subject.

Violation 2:

Standard: Media Act Art. 2.1 — balance

Factual circumstance: The treatment of Minister Keijzer (VVD) is demonstrably harsher than the treatment of the The Hague housing councillor, while both are political actors with direct interests in the housing market debate.

Evidence: Timestamp 28:01 — "Municipalities say they are not entirely satisfied. Landlords either. Well, you are not doing very well in that regard." (to Keijzer) versus timestamp 22:06 — no critical intervention at the statement "how perverse the system was" (from the councillor).

Assessment: This is a slight violation of the balance principle: a government politician is questioned more harshly than a municipal administrator with comparable political interests. This pattern is consistent across multiple moments in the broadcast.

Violation 3:

Standard: Media Act Art. 2.1 — independence

Factual circumstance: In the housing market debate, exclusively sources with direct interests are interviewed (municipality as enforcer, landlord organisation as industry interest, minister as policy responsible); an independent research institute is completely absent.

Evidence: Timestamp 18:42 — 28:12 — the entire housing market segment contains not a single independent scientific source.

Assessment: This is a violation of the independence requirement in the sense that the reporting is entirely dependent on partisan sources. The viewer cannot assess which claims are empirically substantiated, which undermines the informative function of the public broadcaster.

No violation recognised:

The defence segment (Eichelsheim) and the Taghi segment (Brinkhoff) broadly meet the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1: the interviewees are competent, the questions are critical and the reporting is factually substantiated. The omission of the parliamentary perspective in the defence segment is a point of concern but not a serious violation.

Overall assessment Media Act Art. 2.1

The broadcast largely meets the requirements of Media Act Art. 2.1 but shows violations at three points of the pluriformity, balance and independence requirements respectively. The most serious violation concerns the complete absence of the perspective of asylum seekers in the asylum seeker centre segment, which is a direct violation of the pluriformity requirement. The asymmetry in the treatment of government politicians versus local administrators and the absence of independent scientific sources in the housing market debate are lighter but consistent violations. Considered individually, these violations may be defensible as editorial choices; in combination they form a pattern



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that, if repeated across multiple broadcasts, could constitute a structural violation of Media Act Art. 2.1. A formal complaint to the Media Authority would, on the basis of this broadcast alone, probably not lead to a sanction, but could give rise to a recommendation to improve editorial procedures.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Netherlands — NPO

- 1. FUNDING:** Municipality of The Hague, publicly funded via the municipal budget.
 - 2. MANDATE:** The municipality actively enforces the Affordable Rent Act; the mandate is not compatible with a neutral assessment of the effects of the act.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** The municipality has an institutional interest in demonstrating successful enforcement in order to justify the policy and legitimise its own role.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct institutional interests in the success of the act
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — Standard official implementation
 - D3 Competence: +1 — Operational knowledge of the local housing market
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with municipal policy
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of factual measurements and positive framing
 - D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (implementer, not a researcher)
- TOTAL: 0 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW
- 5. COUNTER-VOICE:** An independent housing market researcher (PBL, RIGO) could have objectively contextualised the effects of enforcement on the total housing supply. Completely absent.

2. Landlord organisation (spokesperson, name not mentioned)

- 1. FUNDING:** Industry organisation of private landlords; funded by members (private landlords).
 - 2. MANDATE:** Not compatible with a neutral assessment — the organisation explicitly represents the interests of landlords.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Direct financial interests in the relaxation of the Affordable Rent Act and reduction of taxes for landlords.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -2 — Direct financial interests in the outcome of the policy debate
 - D2 Personal risk: 0 — Standard lobbying
 - D3 Competence: +1 — Knowledge of the landlord market
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with industry interests
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: -1 — "Accumulation of measures" is framing, not analysis
 - D6 Source level: -1 — Tertiary source (represents members, no own research)
- TOTAL: -2 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW
- 5. COUNTER-VOICE:** The Woonbond (tenants' organisation) could have represented the perspective of tenants. Completely absent.

3. Association of Criminal Defence Lawyers (anonymous member)

- 1. FUNDING:** Professional organisation of criminal defence lawyers; funded by members.
 - 2. MANDATE:** Partially compatible with a neutral assessment — the association represents the interests of lawyers but also has a public interest in the protection of legal professional privilege.
 - 3. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Institutional interest in the protection of legal professional privilege and the independence of the legal profession; this may lead to an overestimation of the risks to the rule of law.
 - 4. CREDIBILITY MATRIX:**
 - D1 Conflict of interest: -1 — Institutional interest in protection of legal professional privilege
 - D2 Personal risk: +1 — Public statements on a sensitive case carry reputational risk
 - D3 Competence: +2 — Direct expertise in criminal law practice
 - D4 Consistency of opinion: +1 — Consistent with professional group interests
 - D5 Emotionalisation vs. data: 0 — Mix of factual concerns and institutional interests
 - D6 Source level: 0 — Secondary source (professional organisation, not a researcher)
- TOTAL: +3 → SOURCE LIGHT: YELLOW



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5. COUNTER-VOICE: The Public Prosecution Service could have explained the justification for the investigative methods used. Absent as a direct interlocutor (only cited via a statement).

IMPORTANT: "Recognised" is not a substantive qualification. It is a social attribution that must itself be critically assessed. None of the three organisations above is a neutral factual source; all three are actors with direct interests in the debates on which they are consulted. This is not problematised in the broadcast.

Source traffic light for participants:

Source	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	Total	Signal
Municipality of The Hague — Housing Enforcement Team	-2	0	+1	+1	0	0	0	YELLOW
Landlord organisation (spokesperson, name not mentioned)	-2	0	+1	+1	-1	-1	-2	YELLOW
Association of Criminal Defence Lawyers (anonymous member)	-1	+1	+2	+1	0	0	+3	YELLOW

Legal and methodological notes

No factual determination

The presented results do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardised operationalisation, not a determination of individual responsibility.

No legal judgement

The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment on the basis of Media Act 2008 Art. 2.1. The assessment of whether a specific broadcast violates statutory requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular the Media Authority).

No proof of causality

Statistical correlations must not be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intentions. Deviation values may be influenced by subject selection, news environment, political controversiality or format logic.

No judgement on intent

The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means that a considerable imbalance has been established — not that the editorial team intended this. The methodology makes no statements about motives or strategic objectives.

Heuristic comparison instrument

The index serves for comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not for precise metric measurement of individual contributions. Threshold values serve as heuristic orientation, not as sharp legal qualification.



APPENDIX 1: NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Legal basis Netherlands — NPO

Act

Media Act 2008

Relevant articles

- Art. 2.1 (Public media remit): The public media service provides independent, pluriform, balanced information of high journalistic quality. The public media service contributes to the democratic, social and cultural needs of Dutch society.
- Art. 2.1 paragraph 2: The public media service reflects the societal diversity of the Netherlands.
- Art. 2.88: Editorial independence and journalistic standards are guaranteed. The programmes are made under the editorial responsibility of the broadcasting associations.

Core obligations

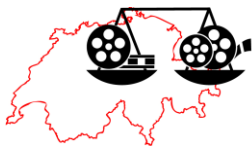
1. **Independence:** Independent provision of information
2. **Pluriformity:** Pluriform reporting
3. **Balance:** Balanced information of high journalistic quality
4. **Societal diversity:** Reflection of Dutch society

Supervisory authority

- Media Authority (CvdM): Media supervision, compliance with Media Act
- NPO Ombudsman: Internal complaints body

Complaints procedure

1. NPO Ombudsman
2. Media Authority
3. Court (administrative law)



APPENDIX 2: SCIENTIFIC SOURCES

Literature

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SVFAB Working Papers

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Unbalanced reporting is the response to the halving initiative in Switzerland: here the manipulation techniques are explained in detail, starting with the selection of staff and source selection. Subsequently, 15 principles are explained: omission, framing, temporal framing, guilt by association, emotionalisation, removal of context and much more, illustrated with numerous examples. Moreover, it becomes visible where we ourselves apply these techniques — this promotes not only insight but also empathy.

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You think you see the world. In reality you see the frame that someone has placed around it. Framing is the oldest and most elegant manipulation technique in the world. It does not change the facts — it changes what we make of the facts. How we feel. What we believe. How we decide. And it works — because we all participate. Daily. Unconsciously. You too. This book is not a dry textbook. It is a workbook — playful, direct, full of examples from real life. You learn not only how others frame you. You learn how you yourself frame — and how you can use it consciously and fairly.

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